(f) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) The subsidy/concession on urea and decontrolled P&K fertilizers is disbursed to manufacturers/ importers to bridge the gap between the normative delivered cost of fertilizers at farmgate level and their Maximum Retail Prices (MRPs) on which they are made available to farmers. The normative delivered cost of fertilizers is arrived at after allowing post tax return of 12% on the net worth to the indigenous manufacturers.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) to (f) In view of above, the subsidy reaches the farmers in the form of subsidized Maximum Retail Prices (MRPs) which are lower than the normative delivered cost of fertilizers at farm gate level. The issue of direct subsidy to farmers is being separately examined alongwith Fertilizers Association of India.

**Import of urea**

†4013. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:
SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that country was self sufficient in meeting the requirement of urea fertilizer by its own resources a few years back;

(b) if so, since when this situation was prevailing;

(c) whether it is a fact that dependence on import has been increasing since the year 2005-06 in order to meet the requirement of urea in the country; and

(d) if so, the fact in this regard and the extent of dependency to import urea during the year 2005-06 and the expected quantity during 2007-08 in order to fulfil the requirement in the country?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (c) Urea is imported as and when there is a gap between the requirement and the indigenous production. A statement showing the assessed requirement, actual sales during the period, indigenous production and imports from the period 2001-02 to 2006-07 is given below:

(LMT)

| Year | Assessed Requirement | Actual Sales | Indigenous Production | Import |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2001-02 | 213.05 | 197.45 | 191.73 | 2.10 |
| 2002-03 | 213.67 | 186.44 | 187.27 | 0.00 |
| 2003-04 | 211.58 | 195.79 | 192.03 | 0.00 |
| 2004-05 | 214.07 | 205.47 | 202.68 | 6.41 |
| 2005-06 | 234.25 | 221.91 | 200.97 | 20.57 |
| 2006-07 | 249.46 | 244.85 | 203.07 | 47.18 |

(d) During the year 2005-06 and 2006-07, the import of urea have been about 20.57 LMT and 47.18 LMT respectively. For Kharif 2007, the requirement of urea has been assessed at 131.68 LMT. In order to bridge the gap between the indigenous production and the assessed requirement, approximately 31.82 LMT or urea including that from Oman India Fertilizer Company (OMIFCO) is likely to be imported during Kharif 2007.

**National Pharmaceutical Policy, 2006**

4014. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Pharmaceutical Policy, 2006 has been finalized by Government, and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to (a), as above.